THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. One Dollar per Year,

Invariably in Advance. Elx months, 75 cents. No subscription for a

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

less period received.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New | to them. While occasionally feeding them Fork, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer convassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons scho often insulted them with outrageous disconfide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber. should in every case give the old as well as new address. them deadly blows. When Mr. Cleveland's In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the tabel on the last paper received, and specify any cor- career comes to be summed up coolly and rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Milliary, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and tellers to the Editor will always receive prompt altention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication as any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE MARHINETON POST DIFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1888

GREAT STORY BOY DUKE

A Tale of the Tenth Century.

BEGIN SHORTLY

We have secured from the talented authoress, Frances Wilson-"Fanny Williams "-one of the most charming and interesting stories ever written for any paper. The title is given above. Miss Wilson has a host of friends and admirers in the coun- with the men who fought the war through try, who have learned to know and love her to a glorious victory. from her writings in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas, Golden Days, and other leading publications.

She is the author of "Harry Redfearn, Matson for Governor of Indiana. The issue the Young Machinist," "Anthony Blake, a Boy of the Period," "Dick Leslie's Life in Texas," "The Boys of Brythewaite School," "Rob and Bob," "Prince Olaf," "The Land Beyond the Golden Caye," "Lizabel the them, in the furtherance of his personal am-Child of the Storm," etc.

We will begin the publication in an early number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FOR \$3.00!

The National Tribune and Scribner's Magazine for One Year.

By an arrangement with the publishers of that splendid illustrated periodical-Scribner's Mayazine, we are enabled to offer in inflicting upon him well-merited punishit with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at a great reduction in price. The subscription to the magazine is \$3 a year, but we will send it rades in Indiana forgot that they were and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year | Democrats, Prohibitionists, Greenbackers or for \$3.

Scribner's is first-class in all respects. Its contributors are among the very ablest the man who had betrayed them and their writers in the country, and it is illustrated in the highest style of art.

The November number will contain the only magazine article written by Gen. men, and politicians everywhere, and of Sheridan. All our readers certainly desire to have this. Send in your subscriptions at once, so as to make sure of it. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

OUR NEW WATCH.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of our new premium watch in another column. This is a superior time-piece in every way to anything that has heretofore been offered as a | erans. They asserted themselves and battled premium by any paper. Its works and its case are of the highest class, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. We will send one watch for every 15 subscribers, and we have such confidence in it that if, upon examination, the watch does not | party, in every Congressional District in prove satisfactory, it may be returned and we will refund the money. This is an unprecedented opportunity to obtain a first-class watch, and we hope our subscribers will avail themselves of it. But little effort is required to raise a club of 15 subscribers. Any active boy or young man can do it is a short time.

Ask your comrade if he takes THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. If he does not, urge the wisdom of doing so upon him.

ONLY a little over three months for the Boss Vetoer. Scarcely two months more for the 50th Congress.

majority is not confined by any means to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only great paper which is a reliable and never- the Republicans, for there are numbers of failing advocate of the veteran. Every soldier should take it.

THE comrades have made a substantial gain in the First (Hartford) District of Conmeeticat by the election of Col. W. E. Simonds over W. J. Vance, the present incum-

THE best contribution that can be made to a poor comrade's happiness is to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for him. Comrades see that you make some veteran's heart glad in this way.

GEN. E. S. OSBORNE, of Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier and an earnest G.A.R. man. made a splendid fight in the Luzerne Distriet and won, though the odds against him seemed overwhelming. His opponent was James D. Lynch, a civilian, and a member of the present House.

LET THE TRUMPETS BLOW. The fuller the returns the more complete appears the victory gained by the veterans

They have, in the first place, defeated for

re-election as President their cold, malig-

nant enemy, whose whole official career as

Mayor, as Governor and as President has

been characterized by inveterate hostility

with sterile compliments, he much more

paragement as individuals and as a class

and let few opportunities pass of striking

impartially, people will be amazed at the

amount of direct harm he was able to in-

flict upon the men who saved the coun-

try at the expense of their health, strength

and ability. They will be amazed that any

man elected to office in a country rejoicing

in such unexampled prosperity, resulting

from the valor and sacrifices of these men

should almost constantly speak of them with

such contempt. The veterans have properly

rebuked him, however, by an almost solid

vote against him, which directly decided the

issue in several States. By their powerful

help every Northern State was carried

against him, except Connecticut and New

Jersey, which were saved to him by the Pro-

hibitionists. To the veterans' vote also is

due the credit of carrying West Virginia

against the combined ex-Confederates and

This secured the election-by the decisive

majority of 77 in the Electoral College-of :

man who was a gallant soldier in the field, and

who has been a true comrade ever since, and

who is consequently in entire sympathy with

the cause for which the war was fought, and

The next incident in the triumph of the

veterans was the defeat of Courtland C

between him and them was personal. He

had used a position to which he had been

politician could offend against them so

politics. It had an interest not confined by

in every State-and without reference to

politics-had suffered equally from Col.

Matson's wrong-doing, and they looked to

ment. They were not disappointed. Com-

Labor Reformers in their desire to defeat

comrades everywhere. Col. Matson knows

that his defeat was directly due to these

every stripe, know the same thing, and will

Of hardly less importance than the de-

feat of Mr. Cleveland and the election of

comrade in his place, is the control of Con-

gress. This was also a victory for the vet-

for their rights; supported their friends and

which they had any strength at all. They

brought candidates of all political complex-

understood that they were thoroughly in

earnest, and no man could expect their votes

who was not entirely sound upon the ques-

tion that was vital to them. The result of

this decided stand was glorious. They will

have a good working majority of their

friends in both Houses of Congress. This

Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, elected

on distinct promises of voting for every

The outlook, therefore, for the veterans,

after the 4th of March, 1889, is particularly

bright. They have won a great victory, and

they will then begin to enjoy the fruits

thereof. These fruits will not merely bene-

fit one fortunate man, or a few men, but will

be shared by every one who honorably wore

Comrades, let us all rejoice with an exceeding

the blue during the trying days of 1861-'5.

and every one of us.

measure of National justice to veterans.

take warning.

Prohibitionists.

The very-English New York Times is continually making absurd exhibitions of its ignorance of American history. A few months ago it did not know who was Gen, George Rogers Clarke, the brilliant leader who won for us all the country that now constitutes the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Last week it said that "in the history of the United States but two Presidents have been defeated for reelection-Martin Van Buren in 1840 and Grover Cleveland in 1888."

PRESIDENTS AS CANDIDATES.

We did not suppose that any "editor of the County printing" in the remote backwoods would show such ignorance as this, let alone a "metropolitan newspaper" which makes pretense to "culchah." In place of but two Presidents having been defeated at the polls when candidates for re-election, there were four-John Adams, John Onincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleveland-or five, if we include Millard Fillmore, who was a candidate four years after

A review of the history of the Presidents. and their attempts to secure re-election, may

Washington was unanimously re-elected for a second term, and declined a third.

John Adams was put in nomination in 1796 by the Federal Party and Thomas Jefferson by the Republicans. Adams received 71 electoral votes, and was declared President, while Jefferson received 68, and was declared Vice-President.

The Federalists renominated John Adams in 1800, and the Republicans Jefferson, with Aaron Burr on the ticket with him. Adams received 65 electoral votes, while Jefferson and Burr each received 73.

In those days each Elector voted for two candidates for President. The one which received the highest number-if a majority -was declared President, and the next Vice-President. Under this rule came the famous deadlock of 1801 on account of Burr and Jefferson both claiming the Presidency. The election was thrown into the House of Representatives, which, after weeks of bitter wraugling, declared Jefferson President and Burr Vice-President.

Jefferson had himself renominated in 1804 and was re-elected, receiving 162 votes to 14 for C. C. Pinckney.

He followed Washington's example, de clined a third term, and threw his influence in favor of James Madison, who was elected in 1808, receiving 122 votes to 47 for C. C. Pinckney and 5 for Geo. Clinton.

Madison was re-elected in 1812, receiving 128 votes to 89 for DeWitt Clinton, Federalist: James Monroe succeeded him, being elected in 1816 by 183 votes to 34 for Rufus King. He was re-elected in 1820, receiving 231 votes to 1 for John Quincy Adams.

elected by veteran votes to cruelly betray In 1824 Andrew Jackson received 99 electoral votes, John Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. bition. The issue was whether he or any Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. No one having received a majority, the election was flagrantly without receiving punishment at thrown into the House, where 13 Statestheir hands. This was a matter outside of | Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode the boundaries of Indiana. The comrades Island and Vermont-voted for Adams, and elected him, Jackson being supported by seven States and Crawford by four.

In 1828 John Q. Adams was a candidate for re-election, and received 83 electoral the comrades of Indiana to ignore politics votes to 178 for Andrew Jackson.

Jackson had himself renominated, and in 1836, at the close of his second term, had Martin Van Buren nominated as his suc-

In 1840 Martin Van Buren was a candidate for re-election, and received 60 votes to 234 for W. H. Harrison.

John Tyler, who succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Gen. Harrison, was very anxious for re-election. He had himself renominated by a convention-made up mainly of men holding office under himwhich met in Baltimore in May, 1844, but the ticket received so little popular support that in August he withdrew.

Van Buren was again a candidate for nomination in 1844, and received more than a majority of the votes in the Democratic | can Cyclopedia, Vol. VII., page 188. Convention, but was defeated by the enforcement of the two-thirds rule. He was a candidate of the Barnburner Democrats and opposed their enemies, without regard to State.

Before he got the nomination in 1844 Polk had to pledge himself not to accept a renomination, so that Lewis Cass was nominated in 1848, to be defeated by Gen. Zachions strictly to book, and let it be generally ary Taylor. Millard Fillmore, who sucdeath, became unpopular in the North on account of signing the Fugitive Slave Law. and did not get the Whig nomination in 1852; but he was nominated by the Ameri-Fremont and 174 for Buchanan,

in 1856, but was beaten in the Convention at Cincinnati by Buchanan. On the first ballot Buchanan had 135 votes; Pierce, 122; Donglas, 33, and Cass, 5. Pierce's vote such glorious Democratic friends of the solgradually dwindled away until he was withdiers as "Dick" Townshend, of Illinois, and chanan received 168 votes, Douglas 121, and Cass 6. On the next ballot Buchanan received the unanimous vote.

> The split in the Democratic party became so pronounced during Buchanan's Administration that he relinquished all hope of recomination, and received no votes in any of the divisions into which the Charleston Conventien of 1860 split.

Lincoln was renominated by the Baltimore Convention in 1864, receiving 492 votes to 22 for Gen. Grant. In the election which followed he received 214 electoral votes to 21 for George B. McClellan.

Andrew Johnson, who became President upon Lincoln's assassination, was very eager great joy, for it is a glorious victory for each for a renomination by the Democrats, and sand all his power to secure that honor, clopedia, Vol. III, page 454.

The first ballot in the Democratic National Convention stood, Pendleton, 105; Johnson, 65; Hancock, 331; Sandford E. Church, 33; scattering, 781. Johnson's vote fell off rapidly during the next few ballots, and he was soon withdrawn. On the 21st ballot the vote stood, Hancock, 1351; Hendricks, 132. Then yielding to the insistence of the Ohio delegation the Convention nominated Horatio Seymour, of New York.

U. S. Grant was a candidate for renomination and received it by acclamation. He earnestly desired a third term, but finally decided that it was impolitic to allow his name to be presented to the Republican Convention which met in Cincinnati in 1876. R. B. Haves was nominated, who pledged himself to one term. In 1880 Grant was again a candidate for the nomination, and on the first ballot received 304 votes to 284 for Blaine, 93 for Sherman, 34 for Edmunds, 30 for Washburne, and 10 for Windom. On the 36th ballot James A. Garfield was nominated, receiving 399 votes to 397 for Grant, 42 for Blaine, 5 for Washburne, and 3 for Sherman.

Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded to the Presidency upon Garfield's death, was very anxious for renomination. On the first ballot in the Republican Convention of 1884 he received 278 votes to 3341 for Blaine, 93 for Edmunds, 631 for John A. Logan, 30 for John Sherman, 13 for Hawley, 4 for Robert T. Lincoln, and 2 for Gen. W. T. Sherman. On the second ballot he got 276 votes to 349 for Blaine, 61 for Logan, 28 for John Sherman, 85 for Edmunds, 13 for Hawley, 4 for Lincoln, and 2 for W. T. Sherman. On the third ballot, he received 274 votes to 375 for Blaine, 60 for Edmunds, 53 for Logan, 25 for John Sherman, 13 for Hawley, 8 for Lincoln, 2 for W. T. Sherman. The fourth | shall be emptied and dried up: the reeds and flags and last ballot stood:

Blaine, . Arthur, . Edmunds, Logan, . Hawley,

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously renominated by his party, and in the election received 162 electoral votes to 239 for Benjamin

Thus, of the 22 Presidents of the United States, 7-Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant-were re-elected; 5-John Adams, John Q. Adams, Van Buren, Fillmore and Cleveland-secured renominations, but were defeated at the polls; 1-Tyler-secured a so-called renomination, but withdrew before the election; 3-Pierce, Johnson and Arthur-were candidates for renomination, but failed; 2-Polk and Hayes-were committed to a single term; fore the expiration of their terms, and 1-Buchanan-was forced out of the race by

A "JOB'S COMFORTER."

but it "does not love Cleveland for a cent," as the bad little boys on the street would say. It attributes the overthrow of the party directly to him. After the result of the elections was determined beyond doubt cle on the editorial page:

skin and elsewhere acts as a protection to the animal warmth. Being to a great extent a non-convents the dissipation of the heat of the internal organs, and thus serves to maintain their temperature. An abundant layer of adipose tissue is accordingly an effective protection against external cold.-The American Cyclopedia, Vol. I, page 120.

Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, March 4, 1861, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Lancaster, Pa., where he passed the re- duction. mainder of his life, taking no part in public affairs, -The American Cyclopedia, Vol. III, page 382.

The rhythm of evolution and dissolution completing itself during short periods in small aggregates, and in the vast aggregates distributed through space, completing itself in periods which are immeasurable by human thought, is as far as we can see universal and eternal; each alternating descrive. phase of the process predominating now in this region of space and now in that, as local conditions determine,-The American Cyclopedia, Vol. F.A.

Mr. Fillmore afterward resided in Buffalo, taking no prominent part in public affairs,-The Ameri-

Persons who have an unusual tendency to fat should combine with other exercise running, jump ing on the spring board, and movements which shake the body. These favor the absorption of un-Free Soilers in 1848, but did not earry a necessary adipose tissue, especially in the covering of the abdominal organs. - The American Cyclopedia. Vol. VIII., page 355.

returned to his residence of Oak Hill, in Loudon County, Va. He was chosen a Justice of the Peace. and sat in the County Court .- The American Cyclo-

pedia, Vol. XI, page 763. Immediately on the expiration of his term of ceeded to the Presidency on Gen. Taylor's office he left Washington, without even stopping in the House of Representatives would have abroad, about one-eighth of Germany's exto be present at the inauguration of Jefferson, probably thinking that he had been deluded by false professions as to Jefferson's views on the Presidential chair. Fortunately for Adams, his thrifty habits, sustained by the economical and cans in 1856, and received 8 votes to 114 for | managing talents of his wife, had enabled him to add to the savings from his profession before entering public life, savings from his salaries enough to was decisively rebuked at the polls by de-Pierce was a candidate for renomination support him for the rest of his life in a style of decent propriety. All consolations, domestic or otherwise, at Mr. Adams's command, were fully needed. Never did a statesman sink more sud denly, at a time when his powers of action and a leading position to mere absolute political insignificance. His grandson tells us that while the letters addressed to him in the year prior drawn before the 16th ballot, when Bu- to March 1, 1801, may be counted by thou sands, those of the next year scarcely number a ceived. Nor was mere neglect the worst of it. He sank, loaded with the gibes, the sneers, the execrations even of both political parties into which | them out. the Nation was divided. A large portion of the most active leaders of the Federal party were disposed to hold Adams personally answerable both for the breach in their ranks and for their subsequent overthrow .- The American Cyclopedia, Vol.

> In the United States of America these has never been a censorship of the press,-The American Cyclopedia, Vol. IV, page 192.

Much unnecessary anxiety is sometimes felt with regard to the possibility of persons, supposed to be dead, being buried while really living. The premature burial of a living person must be, if it happen at all, the result of inexcusable lmste or careessness, and is in the highest degree improbable when even the ordinary precautions are taken. A proper examination of the body by a competent medical man, in doubtful cases, would render such a mistake almost impossible.-The American CyDRYING UP THE NILE,

As every schoolboy knows, Egypt is merely a narrow strip of country lying on either side of the Nile, about 1,200 miles in length and from three to 11 miles in width. Outside of this narrow strip are almost boundless deserts. The valley itself has been kept fertile for ages by the overflow of the Nile, which not only irrigates it but deposits a great quantity of rich slime, which supplies the waste of cultivation Consequently, the floods of the Nile are always a matter of supreme interest to the people. If the river rises but 15 feet it means a failure of all crops and a famine; a rise of 25 feet means unlimited harvests and overflowing richness, while one of 35 feet means destruction by floods and sickness as well as famine. I has been known from the earliest ages that the barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes inhabiting the country in which the Nile rises have it in their power to seriously interfere with its waters by diverting them into a valley whence they would make their way to the Red Sea. This is alluded to in many old writings, and it is believed that this is what Ezekial refers to in his 29th chapter, where he says:

Behold I will bring a sword upon thee [i. e., an enemy] and cut off man and beast out of thee. And the land of Egypt shall be desolate and a waste, and they shall know that I am the Lord, because he bath said. The river is mine and I have made it. Behold, therefore, I am against thee and against thy rivers, and I will make the land of Egypt utterly waste from the tower of Syene even unto the border of Ethiopia.

In the 19th chapter of Isaiah occurs a similar prophecy, as follows:

And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel lord; and a fierce king shall rule over them, saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts. And the | him. waters shall fail from the sea [lake], and the rivers shall be wasted and dried up. And they shall turn the rivers far away; and the brooks of defense shall wither. The paper reeds [papyrus] by the brooks, by the mouth of the brook, and everything sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away,

European explorers have said that it is quite easy for the tribes of the up-country to do this by the simple construction of a dam at a place where the river is quite narrow, which would throw its waters over into the valley mentioned. Several of the native kings have from time to time threatened do this, and it is on record that centuries ago one of them exacted a tribute from the Egyptians for not doing this. The Nile has been unaccountably low this season, and there is a panic among the Egyptians and the English lest the threat has at last been

TARIFF REFORM,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is second to none in its zeal for tariff reform, but it wants this reform made with intelligence lous now. and discretion. It is not tariff reform to run 3-Harrison, Taylor and Garfield-died be- a straight-edge over the list, as W. H. Morrison proposed to do, scraping all the protection off one article, cutting that on another in two, and leaving the bigger part on another, all without the slightest reference The New York Sun is a Democratic paper, to the needs and conditions of any interest. Nor do we believe in the "tariff reform" of the Mills crowd, where six men who did not represent a single manufacturing interest of consequence went into a room behind locked doors to plot a raid on it printed the following as the leading arti- every interest of the North and West, leaving that of their own section wholly The entire layer of adipose tissue beneath the untouched, and then forced this scheme through under the whip of the caucus. If ductor, it is a kind of a natural blanket, which pre- anybody can show us an item on the tariff list that is too much protected, or where the people, or where it injures some more important, then we shall earnestly favor re-

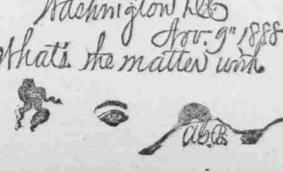
Nor do we believe that tariff reform should always take the shape of reduction. There are many articles on which the tariff is not enough, and we believe in reforming the

In this way we claim to be a genuine

IF Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected, and his party continued in control of the House of Representatives, it would have been a death-blow to all hopes of further pension | English-over the defeat of Free Trade in legislation. This can be said now without this country, are France and Germany, and any suspicion of partisan motives. The the press of those countries vie with the pension question was, beyond controversy, | English in the bitterness of their expressions. a prominent issue in the campaign, and if Of the \$692,319,869 worth of foreign prod-On March 4, 1825, Monroe retired from office, and Mr. Cleveland had been successful he nets which we bought in 1887, England would have assumed-as he would have and her dependencies sold us \$252,000,000; had the right to assume-that the people Germany, \$81,000,000, and France and her indersed his anti-pension policy, and favored | dependencies, \$69,000,000. We took about making it even more hostile. The majority one-quarter of all the goods England sold put the same interpretation upon it. But as Mr. Cleveland was not re-elected, as the control of the House of Representatives has been taken away from his party, and as the principal offender in that body feat of his candidacy for Governor of Indiana, evidence of a change of mind can now be looked for. Say what they please, they know clination for it seemed wholly unimpared, from | in their heart of hearts that it was the veterans who defeated them. They know that they are now going out of power because they grievously disappointed the soldiers who had nundred, while he wrote even fewer than he re- done so much to put them in office, and who last week disregarded party lines to vote

> IF Mr. Cleveland had not already written his Thanksgiving Proclamation he would probably turn the job over to Gen. Harrison.

A COMRADE sends us this on a postal:



Wно is there to mourn for Matson? Not A sensational alarm comes from the East.

> VERILY the day of rejoicing for the veteran, the widow and the fatherless is now at

THE veterans had not forgotten their old habit of standing shoulder to shoulder when the crisis comes.

THE soldier-hating free-trade Mugwump New York Times took defeat more bitterly than any real Democratic paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE comes out on top every time, thanks to its loyal supporters-the veterans of the country. COL. MATSON, what is your opinion now

in regard to selling your birthright for a mess of political pottage? Honesty is the best policy, always, and so

is fidelity to duty and friends. Col. Matson

has received a sharp lesson to this effect. EMPEROR WILHELM occupies as much newspaper space just now as if he were a weather prophet, predicting a Winter of cataclysmal severity, or a base ball pitcher

with a phenomenal twist.

THERE are at least 100,000 old soldiers in Kansas, most of them readers of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, and they all went to the and he rounded up another \$10,000 at nearly even, polls last week. The result was 70,000 majority against the boss soldier-hater.

HENRY WATTERSON once said, in speaking of Grover Cleveland, "He don't care a - what happens, so long as it don't happen to him." It now seems to have happened to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE went scalphunting during the recent campaign, and now has every scalp it went for nailed to its wigwam door. Big Indian, that NATIONAL

CALIFORNIA is thriving under protection. Last yearshe sent to market 1.120,000 pounds of raisins. How much better it was to pay decent wages to Americans for producing them than to send the money abroad to enrich Spanish grandees.

Now that the campaign is over, it must be said to the credit of Belva Lockwood that she, at least, did not disastrously interfere to defeat any Congressman or deliver any When asked if she would ever run for the Presi-State over to the enemy.

THE Solid South was confidently promised the aid of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Nevada, California, and even Kansas. How preposterous it seemed then-how ridicu-

THE 4th of March will begin the veteran's fuse them nothing that is right, and President Harrison will veto nothing that is just. So much for the veterans standing solidly together for their rights.

Now, comrades, roll up as good a majority for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as you did for your candidates at the polls. The paper should enter the next campaign for veteran's rights with at least 250,000 subscribers. It will do so if every comrade does his duty and secures an additional subscriber.

WE repeat again, we are in nowise responsible for the campaign documents which partisan Postmasters stuffed into THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNES before delivering to our protection does not assist to build up home subscribers. We are only responsible for the production, to furnish employment to our matter which appears in the columns of the paper, not for the misdoings of any appointee of the present or any other Admin-

FEW if any men contributed more to the glorious result of the great political struggle than Gen. Paul Van Dervoort, who made a brilliant and indefatigable canvass. He tariff so as to give them the production they | held large meetings in New York, Connecticut, Indiana and Ohio. Everywhere his reception was overwhelming, and the old soldiers went miles to see and hear him. He is a powerful and convincing speaker, and made many votes wherever he went.

> THE next greatest mourners-after the ports, and about one-tenth of France's. No wonder they are sorry-very sorry.

THE "Spy of the Rebellion," one of the few really successful books for agents to sell, is again before our readers in this issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The publisher of the "Spy" has spent over \$20,000 advertising this book, a proof positive that it is a successful subscription book for agents a member of Asa R. Hillyer Post, No. 532, Departs to make money on.



no more pension vetoes after I get in.

THE National Encompment indorsed THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S Pension Bill, and now the whole body of veterans by their votes indorse its course in the recent campaign. Two such flattering compliments are rarely paid to any paper in a single

PERSONAL.

Col. H. J. Swords, of Iowa, who served as a

Captain in the 57th Mass., and is Sergeant-at-Arms. of the Republican National Committee, was a conspicuous figure in the exciting scenes in New York of the last weeks of the campaign. He is a nervy, dashing man, who is not afraid to say what he thinks in any crowd, and is ready to back up his opinions with cold a cash. The man who attempts to bluff him in any way has a cold day. Nearly all the bluffing. betting, sporting men in New York are Democrats, and their stamping-

ground is the Hoffman House, kept by the notorious Ed. Stokes. Swords invaded this stronghold with a good fat pocketbook, and began snapping un-like the traditional duck after the June bugthe bets there offered on Cleveland. He took \$10,000 at good odds before they had time to recover from their amazement. They came back at him again a little later with the odds reduced, and Swords eagerly covered another \$10,000. Their appetite was still good, but not so sharp as at first, and Swords got another \$10,000 by reducing the odds. Even yet he was not satisfied, nor they, and east a blight over the noisy exuberance of the awell "sports."

Gen, C. H. T. Collis, the gallant commander of the famous "Collis Zouaves"-114th Pa., was a heavy winner of bets on Harrison.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned to his home in Connecticut from New York after his labors for the election of Mr. Cleveland were completed, and was taken quite ill immediately upon his arrival there. It is not known whether the defeat of the Democratic party contributed to his disease, but reports say that he is dangerously ill.

Gen. Harrison has borne himself with a sense of propriety in this campaign that gives good reason to augur favorably of his success in the Presidency. Personally no purer man ims entered this office. He has had the reputation in earlier life of being somewhat extreme in his partisanship, but this quality has not been offensively prominent in his late campaign speeches. There is reason to believe that he is conscious of the dignity of the great position he is to fill, and of its claims upon statesmanship in the man elected to hold it. There are the best of opportunities to win fame and high estimation by a proper mindfulness of what is called for in this respect.

Belva Ann Lockwood took her defeat with great composure, "It makes little difference to me," she said on Wednesday, "which of the two candidates are elected, and I think that it will make but little difference to the country. Both parties are for tariff reduction, only in a little different way." dency again she answered: "No; but our party will make a better showing. We know enough now to have an organization in each State and set the machine in operation." It is evident from this that the campaign has been one of education to

A large number of the New York comrades are quite in earnest about the candidacy of Commander L. E. Griffith, of Willard Post, No. 31, Troy, N. Y., for the next Commander of the Department. His candidacy originated, without his knowledge, among those who knew him best and were best acquainted with the excellent work that he has day of power. The 51st Congress will re- done in the Order. He is a man of mousual ability, and very zealous in Grand Army work. He stands high in his profession-the legal-and is now, we think, Assistant District Attorney for the United States. For years he has been an ardent laborer, and present at all the Encampments and other gatherings, in which he has made his influence for good strongly felt.

It is said that at the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's term Secretary Bayard will take up his residence in New York and resume the practice of the law. Away out on the prairies of Illinois Gen. Palmer is dancing out in the cold to the music of Fifer. In this instance the General goes to the rear when the private is ordered to the front.

Capt. Ira N. Burritt, editor of the Sunday Herald, of this city, has been dangerously ill for several weeks. He underwent a severe surgical operation last week, which proved entirely successful, and he is now on the way to recovery. Capt. Burritt served in the 56th Pa, from its organization until November, 1864, when he was discharged on account of ill-health. He was also for a time on staff duty, and was a gallant officer.

Mrs. U. S. Grant's new home in West End avenue, New York, is a picture sque structure of brick and graystone. When fully furnished, its cost, it is stated, will not be far from \$200,000.

Senator M. S. Quay says he does not desire and will not accept a Cabinet office.

MUSTERED OUT.

BROOKINGS.—Capt. Samuel Brookings, one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Repubde, died at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 27. The story of his collistments is peculiar. When the war broke out he was 58 years of age, but he swore that he was 45, and was mustered in. Mr. Brookings con-tinued in Co. A, 19th Mass., until March, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. The following December, finding that two of his sons had enlisted in the 48th Mass, then being raised, and having overed his bealth, he determined to go with the boys, though he was 60 years old. This time, when had completed 44 years. He took part in the he would have gone with the 32d regiment, and had passed the physical examination therefor; but when the enrolling officer saw him and asked if he would swear that he was not over 45 years old, he replied: "No, I will not: I will only swear that I am 45, that I know the duties of a soldier, and am dy to entist to defend my country." Capt. Brook-s was an early member of A. W. Bartlett Post,

regiment, died at Colebrook, N. H., Oct. 19. He was a member of Fletcher Post. Conning. - Warren H. Corning, a veteran of the 1st Mass. Cav., died in Concord. N. H., Oct. 27, He ras wounded in the right shoulder at the bafile of e Run. He was promoted to Corporal in 1864, and was offered a Second Eleutenant's commission which he declined. At the battle of Chancellors le be was an Orderly for Gen. Berry. At the e of his death he was a member of the Commo meil for Ward 5. He was a member of E. E tevant Post, G.A.R., and an Odd Fellow, holdthe position of Assistant Adjutant-General on e staff of Brig.-Gen. H. M. Farrington. MARTIN.-Joel R. P. Martin, Co. A. 96th Obio, at Mt. Vernon, O., Oct. 28. He wa of the Grand Army and Knights of Pythias, and

was buried under the auspices of these two organi-TAYLOR.-Lieut, Jesse C. Taylor, formerly of Co. M. 100th Pa., was killed at tho end of Federal street Bridge, Allegheny, on the evening of Sept. 18. He was passing along the track of the Western Rail-road on his way home from work, when his foot was caught between the rails. Being unable to extricate it in time, he was run over by the train i cut to pieces. He leaves a widow and two lidren living in Allegheny City. Wagner. — Died at Mouroeville, O., Sept. 18, R. Wagner. Comrade Wagner served in the 2d D.

ment of Onio.

V. during the war, and at time of his death was



President-elect Harrison : Comrade, we'll have THE VETERANS DISPOSE OF THREE WELL-KNOWN OFFENDERS.